The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,409.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st December at noon.

Leave Bombay	Dec. 21	Leave Galle	Dec. 29
„ Ratnagherry	22	„ Negapatam	31
„ Vingorla	23		Jan.
„ Carwar	23	„ Pondicherry	1
„ Mangalore	24	„ Madras	3
„ Cannanore	25	„ Coromdah	5
„ Calicut	25	„ Vizagapatam	6
„ Beypore	25	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Cochin	26	„ Gopalpore	7
„ Tuticorin	27	„ False Point	8
„ Colombo	28	Arrive Calcutta	9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship BUSHEER, 702 tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th December, at noon.

Up.	Dec.	Down.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Bussorah	21
„ Kurrachee	18	„ Bushire	Jan. 2
„ Muscat	21	„ Lingah	4
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Lingah	24	„ Muscat	8
„ Bushire	27	„ Guadur	10
„ Fao	28	„ Kurrachee	13
Arrive Bussorah	29	Arrives Bombay	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Services from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 6th December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET FERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lafebvre, will be despatched from Bombay about the December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 25-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship INDIAN MERCHANT, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and pay Freight to the undersigned. Also to send Boats to take Cargo into the Harbour, which must come to hand, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of Consignees.

Captain Mills will not be responsible for the condition of packages after leaving the ship's deck.

R. F. FIELD, Jr.,

Agent for Ship Indian Merchant.

8th December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BURMAN, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch BOATS immediately to receive their GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain Fraser will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE DUBASH,

Agents for the Ship Burman.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship SALISBURY, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain True, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain True will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN Co. (Limited),

Agents for Captain True, ship Salisbury.

Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship "MUNSOORY," from Moulmain, are requested to send Boats for their respective goods without delay, failing which all Teak and Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain, at the risk and expense of the goods concerned.

Captain Urquhart will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per "WINDSOR CASTLE," Douglas Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Douglas will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 9th December, 1869.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 „ „	„ 2,900
6 „ „	„ 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 4 inch bore.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 26 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 28 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. WM. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 22nd December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps.
4 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambrics.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and not proceeding beyond Aden, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the same Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1858 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY, from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th, both days inclusive), and on NEW YEAR'S DAY, SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY.

Bombay, 8th December 1869. J. HECTOR, Agent.

BOMBAY ALEXANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovementioned Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 18th day of December, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to arrange for the distribution of the Assets of the Company.

DALLAS & Co.,
Solicitors for the Committee of Shareholders of the Company.

8th December 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, the undersigned, LALCHUND MOCUMDASS, trading under the name of LALCHUND RAMDYAL, am at present come to reside in Bombay, and during my abode here, or until further notice, NO ONE IS AUTHORIZED to SIGN any Agreement, Policy, Hoondee, Notes, Receipts, &c., relatin : to my said Firm. NOTICE is therefore given, that if any person who will not deal with my Firm is requested not to deal without my own signature, and notwithstanding this he does, it will be at his own risk and peril.

LALCHUND MOCUMDASS.

Bombay, 10th December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of H H 523 pieces of TEAK SCANTLINGS, per ship EAST, from Moulmein shipped by Messrs. Bythell Brothers, & Co., are informed that that same is ready for delivery, and unless they are applied for within 24 hours they will be landed, at the risk and expense of the consignees, and Captain Callander will not be responsible for the risk of fire on shore when landed.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent for ship East.

10th December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING FOR GOODS TRAFFIC OF PART OF THE JUBBULPORE EXTENSION LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the 1st January next, the Kirkseim, Burds, Sewnee, and Etarsee Stations, on the Jubbulpore Extension Line, will be opened for Goods Traffic; and on TUESDAY the 1st February next, the Bagra and Sohagpore Stations on the same Extension Line will also be opened for Goods Traffic.

On and after those dates Goods and Merchandise will be received and forwarded between the above and the other Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The rates and all information can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned.

It is also expected that the whole of the Extension Line up to Jubbulpore will be completed early in March next, from which time the arrangements which have been made for Passengers and Goods to be booked and forwarded through between this principal place on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways will come into force.—Further Notice will be given respecting these arrangements.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager,

Bombay, 16th December 1869.

IMPORTANT SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

MR. ALLI ABDOOLA has received instructions from the Importer, Mr. WILLIAM LEARMOUTH, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on SATURDAY the 18th instant at 3 P.M.,

25 HEAD OF VERY SUPERIOR AUSTRALIAN HORSES,

Including First Class Saddle and Harness Horses and Carriage Pairs.

The above have been landed about two months

EX SHIP OUGLAS,

are in most excellent condition and

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE WORK.

The Auctioneer would respectfully call the attention of intending purchasers to this batch of Horses, as it is very rarely that a lot like the present is offered to public competition.

Catalogues (ready on Monday) containing full particulars of the Horses can be obtained at the Office of the Byculla Commission Stables, and the stock will be on view up to day of sale.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL,

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,

St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION, THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Boxer Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1869.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE,

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Mr. DAVE CARSON

Has much pleasure in announcing, in consequence of the brilliant success attending its first representation in Bombay, that the

GREAT SENSATION DRAMA OF

THE COLLEEN BAWN

WILL BE REPEATED ON

SATURDAY EVENING, 11TH DEC. 1869.

WITH NEW EFFECTS, DRESSES, INCIDENTS, SITUATIONS, AND TABLEAUX; AND ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC,

INCLUDING

AN OVERTURE

Expressly arranged by Signor ZELMAN.

THE MAGNIFICENT WATER CAVE AND OTHER THRILLING SCENIC EFFECTS,

BY

Mr. H. C. FREEMAN.

Owing to the time required for placing this popular and beautiful Drama before the Public in such a manner as will make it thoroughly enjoyable and appreciable by the most critical audience, as well as creditable to the artistes engaged, Mr. DAVE CARSON begs to state that "THE COLLEEN BAWN" will constitute the entire evening's entertainment.

ON TUESDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1869, GRAND MINSTREL NIGHT, FOLLOWED BY

ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL SCAMP!

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—REDUCTION of PASSAGE MONEY.—From the 1st January 1870 the RATES of PASSAGE MONEY by this Company's Vessels will be REDUCED as follows :—

	First Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	Rs. 550	Rs. 350
„ Marseilles	700	„ 440
„ Southampton	720	„ 460

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port hereby gives NOTICE that on and after the 1st day of January 1870, the CHARGE for WATER SUPPLY to the Shipping in Port will be RAISED from ONE RUPEE to TWO RUPEES per TON of 250 Gallons.

J. INVERARITY C. PRYCE,

Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 5th December, 1869.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per Share has THIS DAY been made by the Directors, payable to us, at the Office of the Company, on the 10th January 1870.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the above Company is now prepared to undertake the PRESSING of COTTON or other Produce on usual terms. The Engines and Machinery have been lately thoroughly repaired and improved, and Shippers are reminded that the Patent Bobs of the Company compare favourably in measurement with any other Press in Bombay, a matter of great importance to Shippers per Overland route.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 3rd December 1869.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Claims which have not yet applied for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd DISTRIBUTIONS, all or any of them, are hereby requested to apply without further delay to the Liquidators, at the Office of Messrs. Hoare, Cleveland and Peile, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., or in default of their doing so the amount of distributions remaining unclaimed by the 18th December next will be deposited with the Accountant General to the credit of any other person or persons duly appointed by the Shareholders at the next General and Final Meeting.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators of the Commercial,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } F. & St. Exch. Corpt., Limited.

Bombay, 19th October 1869.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHURAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Saunders.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 49, Meadow Street, next to the "Bombay Gazette" office.

THE FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Clause 54 of the Articles of Association of the abovementioned Company, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of December 1869, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to determine the amount of compensation to be paid to Munchersee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, for consideration of his valuable services on his retirement from the offices of Secretary and Treasurer of the Company.

NOTICE is also given, that immediately afterwards, at the same place, the following Special Resolutions, pursuant to a Requisition signed by more than twenty Shareholders, holding in the aggregate more than one-fourth of the Shares in the Company, will be proposed :—

That Clause 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled.

If the above Resolution should be passed, then for the purpose of proposing Resolutions to the following effect in substitution thereof :—

That the partners for the time being of the firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co. be, and they hereby are, appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, as such Secretaries and Treasurers they shall have the general management of the business of the Company, subject to the control of, and under the direction of, the Board of Directors of the Company.

And to fix the remuneration of the Secretaries and Treasurers.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st December 1869.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles, for one year, commencing 1st January 1870 :—

Schedule.	
A	Beef, Mutton, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Vegetables of sorts, Milk, Country Shoes, Plates, Mugs, Basins, Spoons, Brooms, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.
B	Cloth, Jean, Flannel, Buttons, Thread, &c.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th instant.

W. P. WALSHE,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive) also on NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1st January :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager,
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869. FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for ERECTING the IRON WORK in the interior of the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, to be delivered on or before noon of the 10th instant.

All particulars can be learnt on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the plans and conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A Deposit of One Thousand Rupees will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor, whose tender may be accepted, will be deducted from every payment.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at DONTAR SECOND ROW.—On WEDNESDAY the 15th December instant, at 4 P.M., under instructions from the Mortgagee HUSSON LALJEE and FAZEL LALJEE, given in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, bearing date the 1st day of October 1868, and made between KAZEE ISMAIL bin KAZEE GOOLAM ALI MAHAREE of the one ISMAIL bin KAZEE GOOLAM ALI MAHAREE of the one part, and the said HUSSON LALJEE and FAZEL LALJEE of the other part, Messrs. HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises all that piece or parcel of LAND, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house of two stories, and the buildings standing thereon, situate on the western side of the said Dontar Second Row, in the Sub-District of Bhooleshwar, in the Town of Bombay, numbered 101 in the Books of Assessment of the Municipality of Bombay, and occupied formerly by Kazee bin Goolam Ally Maharee and now by the said Husson Laljee and Fazel Laljee and his other tenants, and bounded as follows, that his to say, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Second Dontar Row, on or towards the north by the house of Jaffer Woomar, and on or towards the south by the house of Alahabeebee. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, at his office, No. 2 Forbes Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

G. S. JUDGE,
Attorney for the Mortgagees

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have REMOVED our OFFICES from No. 8, Meadow Street, to the Victoria Buildings, Borah Bazaar Road, Elphinstone Circle.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TEAK TIMBER.—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 1,500 TONS of Maulmein or Rangoon TEAK TIMBER in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 250 tons per month, commencing on and from the 1st day of April next.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained by an application to the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, Tenders for Teak Timber, and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December next.

A cash deposit of Rs. 504 (to be returned to those whose offers are not accepted) must accompany each Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find further security, making a total of 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. ALFRED KING, Acting Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, Bombay, 25th October, 1869.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the article using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers who have expressed the highest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if asked for in the words of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINÆ.—Containing in a purified state the tonic and strengthening principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒIA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all Chasm, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Dose—Twenty grains ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidæ Sarcubici) ..... 12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1865. D. S. KEMP & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement :—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

3rd. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—Weissuè Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and profession against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna during the season of Ice being lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public support, age which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any out-stand gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c. &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

COLABAS and Mazagons rose to Rs. 1,700 and 1,300, but closed dull at Rs. 1,660 and 1,260, for December time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	120
20,000	1,000	all	5 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	638½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rs. Issue	195
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
20,000	320	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
30,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,625
43,200	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphi'st'ne Land	1000
63,530	1,000	600	4,12-14	Do. New	630
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	175
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,210
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	295

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	30 p.c.	Allinnce Spinning	1,680
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	740
800	...	all	...	Bruach Mills	205
900	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,975
700	1,000	all	15 pa.	Hurrai Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	705
9,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,240
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	216.3.4	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£2	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ (	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	25 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,800	10 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	625
250	3,000	800	6 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	475
...	12,000	11,000	60 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	535
500	1,800	all	200 do.	Colaba Press Co	9,000
500	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	7,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Gunaji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	2,000	all	746 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,000
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
1,500	1,000	all	150	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	220
125	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	2,700	75	200 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Timmevelly Press Co.	1,000

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

7,000	2,500	1,500	135 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	50 ps.	Mechanics' Fd'ry Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treadaet & Co.	280

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	555
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	30 Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13 ...	Do. China	5½
200	28 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'ng	6½
200	30 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
200	... Mar. '68	Central Bank	2½
250	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	2
200	683 May '67	Royal Bank	7
130	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

MADRAS FREIGHT REPORT.

MADRAS, 4th Dec., 1869.

To London—Cotton	£3.
Skins	£3-15 to £4.
Indigo	£4.
Seeds	£2 to £2-10.
Coffee	£3-10.
Redwood	£2-15 to £3.
Myrabolams	£1 (pockets)
Jaggery—Sugar	£ -5-0.
To Liverpool—Cotton	£ -10.
Jaggery—Sugar	Not offering.
Consting employment	

W. P. SHAW, Ship and Freight Broker.

GREAT INDIAN PE NSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 5th December, 1869.

	Open 872 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		82,765 1 5
Merchandize		2,16,372 4 9
Electric Telegraph		1,217 8 0
Earth Trains		3,501 0 0
Total Rs.		3,03,855 13 9
Decrease		49,487 3 0

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 10.

Brown, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Lahore.
Bolton, Captain, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 10.

Adams, Brigadier-General, on duty, to England.
Gellie, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Price, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Surat.
James, Captain, Bombay Light Cavalry, on duty, to Malligaum.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 9th Dec. 1869.

Serjeant Edward Sarsfield, Unattached List, 86th Foot, employed in the Quarter Master General's Office, is remanded to his Regiment, for misconduct, in the rank of Private.

Private Sarsfield is to be sent to join his Regiment by the first opportunity.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d.	5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	to £2 ,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0 d.	to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Myrabolns & Cur bills	£0 10s. 0d.	to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s 0d.	to £1 0s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Rail	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Hipparchus	McIntire	Rangoon, Nov. 3.
	Rapide	Peterson	Bangkok, Sept. 30.
	Fatteh Shaw Alum	Nacoda	Calcutta, Nov. 1.
	Louisa	Liver	Moulmein, Oct. 23.
	Martaban (s)	Hilbert	Kurrachee, Dec. 8.
	Tallula	White	Rangoon, Nov. 4.
	Tarjore	Cob	Rangoon, Nov. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Bombay (s)	Eyre	China, &c.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Catch Merchant	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Felappino	Nacoda	Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Sir Hugh Rose, Spurdens, bound to Moulmein.
Barque Atit Remon, Nacoda, bound to Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Tennyson, to Liverpool.
Ship Glenfalloch, to Calcutta.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 5th has the following:—
ARRIVALS.—Steamer Himalaya, (B), J H Atkinson, Moulmein 29th November, and Rangoon 1st December, Ships Naturalist, (B), C H Gregory, Liverpool 12th August; and Annie Frost, (B), Hugh Brodi, Bombay 5th November.

Passengers per Steamer Himalaya—Mrs Hayward and child, Mr George, Mr Derry, Captain Ritchie, and Mr Le Maistre.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—December 4th, Deccan s s, J R Kellock, Suez.
DEPARTURES—December 4th, Punjaub s s, ——— Rangoon, and Deccan s s, J R Kellock, Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

474 Choice, Crozier—R. Bell & Co.
1004 Clutha, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1402 British Princess, Stewart—R. Steuart & Co.
1015 Ellon Bates, Reed—E. Bates & Co.
1260 Mabel, Wheeler—E. Bates & Co.
956 Matheran, McDonald—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1238 Tennyson, Hawkins—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1390 True Briton, Jones—H. B. Touche & Co.
1531 Sheve Donard, Thompson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cawley—Coupland & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1069 Rohilla, Dougal—Ritchie, Stenart & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

394 Buseorah, Turnbull—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1263 Connemara, Hughes—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1047 Daniel Ranken, Hartnell—Harcord & Co.
1095 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
1089 West Riding, McGavin—G. F. Pim & Co.

FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

468 Anasi, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

781 Robert, Baker—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1 603 Behar (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.
1909 Golconda (s), Coleman—Mails 18th December.
2200 Magdala (s), Thompson—B. & B. S. S. Co.
2200 Neera (s), Hanscom—B. & B. S. S. Co.

FOR CHINA.

574 Ellora (s), Murray.

FOR PENANG.

737 Zurich, Grange—C. N. Cama.

FOR RANGOON.

454 Adolph, Meyer—Volkart Brothers.
849 Agamemnon, George—M. Nesserwanjee.
1107 Almora, Gilchrist—Lawrence & Co.
539 Annie, Baker—Wallace & Co.
1307 Baron Macaulay, Cunningham—C. N. Cama.
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Forster—John Farrar & Co.
818 Fanny, Weir.
886 G. F. O. Heyn, Muller—A. C. Gumpert & Co.
639 London, Macfie.
938 Louisa, Lever—Wallace & Co.
838 Marine M. von Roonan, Eller—A. C. Gumpert & Co.
777 Washington Irving, Johneon.

FOR BANGKOK.

523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

792 Busheer, (s), Hutchinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
716 Nada (s), Wood—H. Zenel Ababdeen.

FOR BUSHIRE.

760 Arracan, Stricker—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
534 Viscount Canning (s), Gottlieb—Bell, Ventz, & Lucius

FOR MUSCAT.

780 Montrose, Anderson—Blackwell & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

525 Attiet Rahimon—Nacoda.

FOR CALCUTTA.

935 C. N., Miller—Hajee M. Seedick.
1132 Ethiopia (s), McCallum—B. I. S. N. Co.
177 Lalla Rook, Willis—Wallace & Co.
g819 Omar Pasha, Sullivan—H. M. Sedick.
978 Sir Hugh Rose, Spurden—H. M. Seedick.
1292 St. Albans, Pike—Farnham & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

830 Baldovan, Watt—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1178 Benam Bandha, McCann—M. Nusserwanjee.
1113 Salisbury, True—L. A. Sequeira & Co.

FOR ADEN AND JEDDAH.

366 Pearl (s), Baldwin.

FOR JEDDAH.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—H. Abdool S. Cadco.
488 Fazul Carim, Nacoda—H. Abdool S. Cadco.
605 Futtay Allum—Nacoda

COUNTRY TRADERS.

147 Amezad—Nacoda.
1378 Benares, Noyes.
294 Bhowanuggur, Fladrshad—S. M. Abdool Latif.
87 F. S. Fleur di Goa—Nacoda.
76 Fattay Salam—Nacoda.
819 Fathe Shaw Alum, Nacoda.
367 Futteh Salem, Lemon—B. J. N. Mahomed.
645 Hipparchus, McIntire.
843 Indian Merchant, Mills—H. M. Seedick.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.
1382 Munsoory, Urquhart.
91 Nusscoral Musjid—Nacoda.
157 Russel M. Bucas—Nacoda.
968 Solway, Richard—D. Sasson & Co.
1406 Timour Shaw, Winter—H. M. Suffee.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

460 Bombay Castle (s), A. Hubbibhoy.
359 Memoria (s), Browne—B. I. S. N. Co.
897 Kolna (s) Coulter—Pesa Califa.
456 Tilly (s), Kingcome—Chander Ramjee.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

1776 Rangoon (s), Baker.
1491 Balcette (s), Tomlin.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Amherwitch (s), Stiffe.
Ducas (s), Day—B. I. S. N. Co.
H. M. Fort Canning (s), Tollpatt.
H. M. Kwan Tung (s), Duncan.

NOT FIXED.

1217 Athena, Hutchinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1164 Atilla, Green—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
718 Bacchante, McLeod—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
2154 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
860 Belted Will, French.
1265 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
707 Burnah, Pearse—Curastjee and Eduljee.
2080 Calcutta, Maxwell—Wallace & Co.
795 Cambay, Smith—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
576 Caroline, Kronhaw—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
823 Castle Avon, Shields—Blackwell & Co.
1163 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1094 Duke of Newcastle, Airey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1153 East Callander—Blackwell & Co.
764 Glenlora, Edwards—Stenhouse & Co.
1339 Hyderabad—E. Bates & Co.
1219 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
391 Istapa, Morrison—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
463 Jane Kilgour, Grieves—Harbord & Co.
1129 John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon & Co.
1129 Kentuckian, Freeman—C. N. Cama.
909 Khimjee Oodowjee—E. Bates & Co.
824 Lobelia, Mowatt—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
959 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1250 Malabar, Pearce—W. Nicol & Co.
537 Malta, Corrigall—W. Nicol & Co.
459 Minden, Toubert.
941 Modesty, Kerr.
1197 Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.
1026 Napoleon III., Gillespie—W Nicol & Co.
651 Night Hawk, Banks—W. Nicol & Co.
1317 Onriza, Spurr—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
690 O'Theyn, Hashagen—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
1010 Princess Dagmar, Lewis—Coupland & Co.
498 Rapide, Petterson—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
1031 Reigate, Morris—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1165 Rialto, Babot—Stenhouse & Co.
773 Rockligh, Evans—Coupland & Co.
1074 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
1378 Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
1745 The Tweed, Steuart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1240 Teviotdale, Finlay, Clark & Co.
767 Trent, Lemon—The Captain.
1434 Westminster, Berryman—Coupland & Co.
1174 Windsor Castle, Douglas—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
637 Winslow, La Bate—Blackwell & Co.
1054 Zelica, Stephens—Lyon Brotherr.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bliss and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

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The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

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Hon. A. H. CAMPBELL. | Rev. G. C. REYNELL.

Hon. Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.

Acting Superintendent—Rev. T. WILLIAMS.
Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss WATLING.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.
For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1869-70.

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HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I

VICE-PATRONS.
THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD COUCH.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PERFORMING MEMBERS.
Rs. 20 per annum (Tickets transferable.)

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

20 per annum, 30 per annum, 35 per annum, 40 per annum, entitling the Holder to one seat, two seats, three seats, four seats. Tickets not transferable.

The FIRST CONCERT will take place in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15TH DECEMBER, at 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST PART.

1. "Hommage à Handel" (Duet for two Pianofortes) ..... Moscheles.
2. "Morning Prayer." Part Song ..... Mendelssohn.
3. "Primrose." ..... Do.
4. "L'Echo des Concerts." (Violin) ..... Schmuck.
5. "Tho' clouds by Tempest may be Driven" (Soprano Solo, from "Der Freischutz") ..... Weber.
6. "The Chapel." Glee ..... Kreutzer.
"The two Roses" do ..... Werner.

SECOND PART.

6. "Septette, in E flat major, for Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Bass, Clarionet, Bassoon, Horn ..... Beethoven.
7. "Consolation." Part Song ..... Smart.
8. "Good Night, thou glorious Sun," Do ..... Do.
Air de Grace. From "Robert le Diable" (Pianoforte Solo) ..... Prudent.
9. "O Lord God of Abraham." Recitative and Aria from the "Elijah." (Bass Solo) ... Mendelssohn.
10. "The Heavens are Telling. Chorus from the "Creation" ..... Haydn.

A limited number of Tickets of Admission, Rs. 10 each, is available, and may be obtained from the undersigned.
Members will be supplied with Tickets at an early date.

ALFRED WAKE, Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

STRAND—CONDELL—December 4th, at St. James's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Cave Browne, M.A., Alexander Strand, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Condell, Esq., of West Brompton.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

PAUL—REBSCH—November 30th, at Koteghur, by the Rev. W. Rebsch, the father of the bride, George Pellew Paul, C.E., Delhi Railway Contract, to Bertha Eliza Rebsch.

DEATH.

SAVAGE—December 3rd, at Moradabad, Major George William Savage, 37th Foot, aged 40 years.

NOTICE.—LADY SPENCER will be happy to RECEIVE VISITORS on SATURDAY afternoons, from 4 to 6.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869.

If the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners on Military Education are adopted and carried out, the British officer will be extremely well-provided with schooling. The professor and instructor will meet him at all stages below the rank of captain, and he will have to labour more assiduously than he does now in order to secure his captain's commission. Nor do we think that the work looming in the distance will do the young gentlemen any harm. The bulk of them, indeed, may not derive any very great permanent benefit from study, but at least they will have the golden advantages which flow from occupation with an object; while the few, of course, will carry away knowledge and habits which will prove of signal service, it may be, in some crisis of their country's fortunes. If a soldier's life were passed mainly in hard marching and rough fighting, a special training for that work would be more useful than anything. But he has to do so much more than fight and march that a broader education and wider discipline are needed. He has to live and preserve his life; he has to guide and command others and preserve their lives; he has to play his part as a member of ordinary society; he has to be judge and jury, magistrate and policeman, trader and carrier; in short, the perfect soldier has always been identical with the perfect man. How rarely, in common with his fellow creatures, he approximates to that standard need not be said.

Military education, in the modern sense, is a comparative novelty. It is not so many score years ago since the only school was the camp itself. No doubt a rough kind of military education has always existed, but before the introduction of standing armies it was more or less private and almost personal, or part of a young man's every-day life. The feudal leaders and soldiers were taught in the tilt yard and in petty warfare, but besides personal accomplishments the soldiers even of that day had some idea of drill and tactics, although they had no general education in our sense. With standing armies schools arose, but in the transition period men studied under great leaders—a Parma, a Gustavus, a Turenne, a Spinola,—and learnt warfare in actual contact with foes. Although colleges existed before the French Revolution, the impetus given to military education was derived from the example of the Polytechnic. England owes her Staff College to Sir Denis le Marchant, not the least costly life taken by fortune of war at Salamanca. But despite a good beginning, the British nation, except so far as the East India Company was concerned, and the corps of Artillery and Engineers, made little progress. The Infantry and Cavalry officers were left pretty nearly to educate themselves; and they found in regimental traditions and wide and varied experience a foundation and field denied to most of the armies of other States. But the relations of powers have changed. The military monarchies of the Continent, not only followed Napoleon's example in raising large armies, but they took another leaf out of the book of revolutionary France—they established great schools. It has often been remarked that England can only approximate towards anything like comparative power by making quality do the work of quantity. The Duke of Wellington somewhat sweepingly said that, except in fighting, the British officer was a "poor creature;" and the aim now is to wipe out that reproach by cultivating the naturally excellent qualities he possesses. In modern warfare, instructed officers are held to be essential—more than one power on the Continent possesses them—and we cannot afford to lag behind. The examples of Austria, France and Prussia—especially the latter—have applied a decisive stimulus, while it is notorious that the instructed officers in America were the salt of both armies. It was West Point which protracted and West Point that wound up that astonishing series of campaigns. In every recent campaign, each successful soldier had been more or less school-trained—Grant and Lee, Sherman and Johnston, MacMahon and Niel, Von Moltke and the Prussian Princes, and as a rule the officers in French and Prussian armies. We must go the pace, or be out of the field altogether.

The new effort to supply an admitted defect in our military system, compared with those of foreign powers, however much it may be open to criticism in details, is plainly animated by the right spirit. Thus, the substitution of a Director-General for a Council of Education is a gain and a step in harmony with a prevailing tendency. The organization proposed for the different schools has a practical aspect, but, as in all other cases, the success will mainly depend upon the men selected to conduct the experiment. The powers of the Governor of the Military College at Sandhurst, considering his onerous responsibilities, do not seem at all too extensive. The course of study, to be increased to two years, is also practical. We note that "not much drill is to be taught," and that "riding, gymnastics, fencing, and swimming" are to form "part of the ordinary course." Workshops also are suggested similar to those at Woolwich. Changes analogous to those proposed for Sandhurst are suggested for Woolwich, without, of course, interfering with the special character of the Academy. The changes sketched out for the Staff College seem to be all in the right direction, and to have a decidedly practical aim. For example, the Commissioners recommend that "the instruction in all subjects should be more strictly practical than at present, and bear directly on the duties of staff officers in the field." Thus, practical field fortification is to have the time saved from permanent fortification, and the mechanical drawing of plates. Less attention is to be paid to the theory of artillery science and details of instruction, and more attention to its best employment in the field. Rapidity in execution is to be preferred to "mere elegance of drawing and painting." Increased time should be given to military history, military administration and law. These are specimens which show the new line taken, and its more soldierlike character; but they are only a few out of many examples. We may mention one more—that instead of being attached to arms of the service, officers from the college will be attached to the staff of a general officer at some camp for three months, and thus enabled to show what they can do.

But the striking change recommended in military education, and that which will be most troublesome to the Horse Guards is the proposed special examination which all regimental officers must pass before they can be promoted to the rank of captain. Every one knows that officers are examined now, but the laxity of the system is notorious. The Commissioners advise that it shall be strict, and shall demand higher qualifications than are at present required by the Queen's Regulations. The special examination is to be in addition to, and independent of, existing examinations for promotion, while sections (a) and (g) of the Regulations are to be superseded by others more stringent. The three subjects are military law, field fortification, and field sketching and reconnaissance. In order to facilitate the student officer there are to be garrison and regimental instructors, and every officer who has not yet passed must go through their mill. We may remark that officers now in the army are to be required to pass the special examination within two years after a date to be named by the Secretary for War. We have already said that the tenor of the proposed changes is sound and practical, and it now remains to be seen what proportion of them will be adopted, and how far the Secretary of State is really the responsible head of the British army.

SIR W. MANSFIELD left Allahabad last Monday night by train for Calcutta.

GENERAL FYTCHE is to be at Calcutta during the stay of H. R. H. Prince Alfred.

LIEUTENANT H. J. RAWLE, R. A., has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country.

THE Central Relief Committee at Lahore have declared that, so far as direct relief operations are concerned, their occupation is at an end. In future their work will consist in closing the accounts.

Two companies of Sappers have been placed under the orders of the Government, North-Western Provinces, for employment on the road now under construction from the Dhoon to the Bhaugurutiee forest.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. R. BAUGH, of the Staff Corps, commandant H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The "Englishman" understands that Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Cafe, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General of the Presidency Division, will succeed Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Holmes as First Assistant Adjutant General of the (Bengal) Army, on the departure of the latter officer on furlough.

FEVER, says the "Delhi Gazette," is still very severe in the Rawul Pindee district. Assistant Surgeon C. W. Griffith, R. H. A., has been appointed to the temporary medical charge of the camp of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. We are sorry to hear that Sir Donald McLeod has been very far from well, and that there has been much sickness in his camp.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a relaxation of the present rule which lays down that the final examination of Staff Corps candidates shall take place on the expiration of the probationary year. In future, when the convenience of the service or of the individual will be consulted thereby, the examination may take place at any time within two months before the expiration of the year.

The Secretaries of State for India and War have ruled that soldiers of the late Indian army who volunteered for general service and elected the Indian pension rules cannot, on renewing their engagement, be permitted to elect the pension rules of Her Majesty's British service, but that the election, whether made under a first or second engagement, should in every case be adhered to throughout the entire period of the soldier's service.

THE Government of India, it issaid, has appointed a commission to enquire into the origin and spread of the cattle murrain in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh. The commission consists of the following gentlemen:—President—Staff Veterinary Surgeon H. B. H. Hallen, Bombay Army; Mr. A. Mangles, B.C.S.; Dr. McLeod; and Baboo Hem Chunder Kur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.

THE agents and boards of the East Indian, Punjab and Delhi, and Oude and Rohilcund Railway Companies have expressed their willingness to concede the adoption of the same liberal arrangements for the conveyance of all articles sent to the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Lahore, as were agreed to when it was understood that the place of exhibition would be Agra, *viz.*, free conveyance of all articles intended to be exhibited, and in the event of their being returned unsold, ordinary rates to be charged.

THE following has been communicated by the Government of India to the press:—"The Government has learnt that the Chief of Shargah, Saalem bin Sultan bin Sugger, who committed a breach of the maritime peace in the Persian Gulf in July last by an attack on Ras-ool-Khyma, has repented him of his misdeeds, and promises for the future to conform in all things to the wishes of the Resident in the Persian Gulf. The Shaik made the attack with the intention of establishing his brother as Chief of Ras-ool-Khyma, but fortunately Colonel Pelly had timely notice of what was going on, and he at once proceeded to the spot and restored tranquillity."

THE Hon'ble Mr. Chapman, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to provide rules relating to quarantine, at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 3rd inst., said "that there could be no doubt that the Executive Government should have the power to enact and enforce rules of this description. Indeed the Penal Code, section 271, provided penalties for disobedience to quarantine rules made and promulgated executively by the Government, but the Advocates General at Madras and Fort William both entertained doubts whether, in the absence of a positive enactment, Government had the power to frame such rules. Hence the necessity for legislation." The motion, as has already been mentioned, was agreed to.

"IT is reported," writes the "Englishman," "that Lord Mayo has requested that all appointments in the Burmah Commission shall be reported to the Government of India for approval and sanction before being finally made. This is a move in the right direction. While on the subject, we trust that when the question of a successor to Major-General Fytche comes up for decision, the services and claims of Colonel Ardagh, Commissioner of Rangoon, will not be overlooked. The name of Colonel Brown, Commissioner of Tennasserim, has been mentioned in connection with this high office, but we are sure that Colonel Brown himself will acknowledge that it would scarcely be fair to promote him over the head of a senior officer of so much merit as Colonel Ardagh."

IN January last the "Hindoo Patriot" published an article relative to the abstraction of an idol by a European named Walker, who was then in the employment of the East Indian Railway Company as station master at Nulhatee. The case had already attracted the attention of the local authorities, and an enquiry by the Joint Magistrate of Moorshedabad ended in his being committed to take his trial before the High Court. The Advocate General, however, on the case being referred to him, recommended a *nolle prosequi* to be entered, as there was no proof that the accused knew that he was likely or intended by the action in question to insult the religion of any class of people. This was accordingly done, and the idol was put back into the place whence it had been taken. The matter was eventually reported to the Secretary of State, who has in reply expressed his regret and displeasure that so rash and improper an act should have been committed.

OUR Kattiawar correspondent noticed a few months ago certain acts of tyranny and oppression practised by the Rana of Porebunder towards two of his subjects, a Khuwas and an Arab sepoy, the former of whom had his nose and ears clipped, and the latter was shot. Mr. George Taylor, barrister-at-law, was engaged by the Rana to offer explanations on this matter. That gentleman admitted the deeds and pleaded justification. The Political Agent submitted the whole case to the Government of Bombay, who sent it on to the Government of India, and Lord Mayo and his Council have come to the conclusion that the Rana of Porebunder is utterly unfit to exercise the powers of a first class chief in Kattiawar, and should therefore be reduced to the third class. This measure has created great consternation amongst the other chiefs of the first class, the administration of some of whom is rather shaky, and we hear they intend in a body to appeal against this order to the Home Government.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 13TH NOVEMBER.

Colonel Walter, of the Bombay Engineers, has been appointed Officiating Surveyor General in India.

The names of Colonel H. Sanford and General H. L. Harris appear in the Obituary of the week.

LONDON, 15TH NOVEMBER.

Ten new Peerages have been created, including that of Mr. George Carr Glyn, the Banker.

The British frigate Monarch has been appointed to convey the remains of the late Mr. George Peabody to America.

Numerous vessels are advertised to sail for India via the Suez Canal.

M. Ledru Rollin refuses to go to Paris during the elections to avoid any pretext for disturbances.

Viscount Canterbury is dead.

LONDON, 17TH NOVEMBER.

The ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Suez Canal commenced yesterday at Port Said. The Empress Eugenie, the Emperor of Austria, together with other Princes and an immense concourse of dist

It seems that as a Ghatee in the service of the firm was taking out a box of crackers from the godown they caught fire and in a few minutes the godown was filled with smoke. The man received some slight burns on the face. The damage done to the property is trifling.

THEFTS BY LOAFERS.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Francis Johnstone, a European, described as having no profession, was charged with stealing a cut glass dish and a book from Mr. Bennett's bungalow at Colaba. It seemed that he had entered the house in the absence of the occupier in the evening. A servant saw him coming out, and three soldiers afterwards brought him to the police, as he had been offering the book for sale. He was sent to prison for four months.—At the same Court, Alexander Cameron, an old offender, was charged with stealing a tin of pearl barley from the shop of Khan Mahomed Peerbhoy. A market peon had seen the theft and caught the prisoner. Cameron's defence was that he was drunk at the time and did not know what he was doing. He was sent to prison for five months.

STRIKE AMONGST LABOUR CARTMEN.—Yesterday all the labour cartmen in the town struck work in consequence of Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, having caused a buttakie to be beaten the previous day to the effect that every cart plying for hire in Bombay should provide itself with a fixed lantern. To this they object, alleging that their conveyances are liable to risks of damage as they have to carry heavy loads and packages. Hitherto they have been in the habit of carrying a light in their own hands when they have had occasion to ply after dark, to which system they wish to adhere, on the ground that it is seldom they get work after night-fall, and when they do obtain any job, they light up their lamps or sometimes carry a torch in the old fashioned style. The inconvenience felt by merchants in the Fort and Mandvie yesterday was considerable.

THE troopship, which will leave Bombay on the 1st January, will convey 8 officers, 1 lady, 2 children, 249 men, 16 women and 43 children of the invalids and time-expired men, who are expected to leave Kurrachee on the 21st instant in the steamer Dacca. On their arrival in Bombay Harbour they will be sent to Butcher's Island until the 31st December, when they will embark on board the Government transport.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 10.

WE hear that the Poona District Court is about to give another Judge to the High Court. It is said that our excellent Judge, Mr. R. White, is to succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wardan. Mr. White has the universal reputation of being an earnest hard-working man, a most accurate lawyer, and a Judge of the strictest impartiality and soundest judgment.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE following candidates have passed successfully their first examination in Civil Engineering in connection with the Bombay University:—Messrs. Moreshwer Narayen Bhat, Pestonjee Dorabjee Khundallawalla, Abraham Samuel Najavkar, and Gungesh Narayen Soman.

The following have passed their examination successfully for the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering:—Second Class—Messrs. Anant Narayen Adarkar, Gangadhur Anant Bhat, and Khundubhai Gulabhai Desai.

All the candidates belong to the Poona Civil Engineering College.

MILITARY ASYLUM, BOMBAY.

A SIMILAR course to that followed some years since in Bengal of removing the wards of the Military Asylum from the Presidency to a more healthy locality has, on representation of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Lord Napier of Magdala, been sanctioned for Bombay. The new orphanage will be established at either Paunchgunny or Maunder Deo, as the Bombay Government may choose. It is contemplated to remove the wards of the Lawrence Asylum at Mount Aboo to the same place but no decision on this point has been passed as yet.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th, 12-10 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 25th Nov., 3-30 P.M.; *via* Russia, 2nd Dec., 2-51 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 15th November.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 9th to 8 P.M. of the 10th December is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee ..... to her	7 13	0 14
,, Calcutta	2 34	0 8
,, Madras	one in 8	47

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—For Dellal Ela, from Calicut.

For Govindass Chytondass, Chinchbunder from Nagpore.

For Jacob Vai y, from Cochin.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Third Sunday in Advent, December 12th, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 39 and 319.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening P[illegible] and Sermon. Hymns 34, 215 and 325.

The Offertories will be devoted to the poor of the district.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 35.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 24 and 37.

The Offertory will be devoted to the poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 40 (Hark, the glad sound) and 35 (On Jordan's bank the Baptist's cry.)

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. (Sermon III of Advent Series, on "the Four Last Things.") Hymns 214 (Christ is gone up), 39 (Lo He comes), and 142 (Jerusalem the golden).

Collections at both Services for the church expenses.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,—MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Prayers, Holy Communion, Celebration and Sermon. Hymns 4 and 34.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 35, 37, and 15.

The morning Offertory to be devoted to the building fund.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship Malabar, off H. M. Dockyard, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S.P.G. Service to commence at 11 o'clock A.M., precisely.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship Glenlora (lying outside the Middle Ground) at 11 o'clock.

THE FRERE FOUNTAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Noticing your remarks upon the Frere Fountain in to-day's *Bombay Gazette*, I would venture to remind you that a fair and just criticism can hardly be made till the fountain is finished in all its entirety.

When the basin is completed and filled with water a considerable portion of the height of the base will be cut off, and the granite columns supporting the fountain will appear in their proper position, *i.e.* standing in the water.

An ornamental iron railing of good design (not yet arrived from England) is to encircle the fountain, passing close to the lamp-posts already fixed, the space inside being laid out with grass sloping up to the basin so as almost to hide the parapet wall, and planted with laurels and similar shrubs.

These accessories will, let us hope, give the breadth of effect you think needed. The mean-looking iron railing is kept up as a gentle hint to the good people of Bombay that the fountain is yet in an unfinished state.

This beautiful work of art was originally intended to have been set up in the large circular enclosure of the Victoria Gardens, where the Governor's band formerly played. It is built in honour of our late Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, whose profile should have been sculptured on one of the circular panels immediately below the dolphins. Who are the three good men and true whose profiles should adorn the other panels of the fountain?—Yours, &c.,

S. M. C.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE BUDGET FOR 1870.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices was held on Thursday afternoon to dispose of the items of the budget left over from the meeting on Wednesday. There was only a small attendance, in fact, till nearly a quarter to four o'clock, or for nearly three-quarters of an hour after the hour of meeting, the business could not be proceeded with for want of twenty-five Justices to form a quorum. When a sufficient number of Justices arrived, Mr. C.E. Chapman was called to the chair, and the remaining items of expenditure were disposed of.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Crawford said the next item was the disposal of the Government contribution of Rs. 30,000. The Finance Committee had fixed the estimate for the improvement of the Circle from Rs. 37,000 to Rs. 5,006; and considering the condition of the Circle, which was the greatest eyesore in all Bombay, he thought the Government contribution could not be better devoted than to the completion of it. He, therefore, begged to propose that the Government contribution of Rs. 30,000 in lieu of house rate be accepted and that it be devoted towards the completion of the Elphinstone Circle."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Narayen Wasudew, and at once passed.

FORMAL VOTES.

The grant for plant and stores estimated at Rs. 35,975 had been sanctioned by the committee. Mr. Crawford, in moving for the grant, said he was sorry it had been necessary to restrict it so much, additional water carts having had to be deferred. The vote was seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, and passed.

The instalment of the Elphinstone Circle Debt, Rs. 64,724, was next on the list. Mr. Crawford said he was glad to say this vote would close the account, and so the gallstone would be removed from their necks. The sanction of this was seconded by Captain Hancock, and passed.

Pensions came next, and for this the estimate of Rs. 3,972 was at once sanctioned.

Repairs to municipal buildings were estimated at Rs. 2,403, chiefly for tiles and rafters for thirty or forty buildings. This was passed without remark.

A grant of Rs. 3,06,180 for sinking fund and interest on loans, as required by law, was formally sanctioned.

NEW WORKS FROM CURRENT REVENUE.

The estimate under this head had been Rs. 1,56,609, being made up of Rs. 1,19,609 for new night-soil tanks, &c., and Rs. 37,000 for the completion of Elphinstone Circle. The Finance Committee, however, had cut this grant down to Rs. 35,000. They remarked that by adopting Mr. Ormiston's revised scheme, the estimate of expenditure on the Night Soil Depot for the year 1870 might be reduced to Rs. 30,000, with a prospective further expenditure of Rs. 10,000, in the year 1871. With regard to the Elphinstone Circle, they recommended that the grant should be fixed at Rs. 5,000 only. This would be sufficient to enable the Commissioner to have the ground laid out properly, so that it would no longer be an eye-sore. The erection of an expensive iron railing might, they were of opinion, very well be deferred for another year.

Mr. Crawford said this item had been greatly reduced by the Finance Committee. The Bench had been good enough to pass a vote of Rs. 30,000 towards the completion of Elphinstone Circle, and there now was this Rs. 5,000, which would probably complete the work. Then there was the increased expenditure for the enlargement of Boree Bunder. On this subject he wished to explain, in justice to Mr. Thwaites, who was absent from last meeting and was not a member of the Bench, that the modifications which Mr. Ormiston recommended and Dr. Lumsdaine supported, simply amounted to this: that the various works Mr. Thwaites recommended in one large scheme to cost Rs. 1,20,000 should be taken piecemeal and spread over two or three years. The necessary plans were being prepared for these, and he hoped the work would soon be proceeded with. The risk they run with reference to the overbridge and the night-soil pipe was not as the Bench had very little conception of. He moved that the grant of Rs. 35,000 be sanctioned.

Mr. Narayen Wassudew seconded.

Mr. Blaney said he had not the slightest wish to oppose this grant; on the contrary he was very proud to find it was reduced so much. When they were confronted with such large permanent works in the midst of the most densely populated city in India, and that on a principle on which they could not depend, he thought it was well the grant was reduced; and lest it should turn out that the night-soil depot at Boree Bunder had to be swept away altogether it was well they should not sink more on it.

Dr. Joynt expressed his disapproval of such a seething fomentiug mess being just beside the European General Hospital—exactly where such a mess should not be.

Mr. Crawford replied that it was a mile due north, and, at any rate, the European General Hospital had no business where it was—(a laugh)—the most disgraceful position possible had been shown in that matter by all the powers that be.

Dr. Joynt could not agree with the Commissioner. Why, it was *only* nine years since the idea of a new hospital was mooted—(laughter)—and during that time nine Bishops had taken it in hand, three here, three in Calcutta, and three at home! (Laughter.)

The grant was then sanctioned.

SPECIAL CONTINGENCIES.

Mr. Crawford moved, and Mr. Bapoojee Viccajee seconded, the sanctioning of the grant of Rs. 5,000 for "special contingencies."

Mr. Crawford explained that it was for small works, or allowances in the case of the death of a servant.

The vote was then passed.

KEROSINE LIGHTING.

Mr. Crawford, in moving the grant of Rs. 17,685 for kerosine lighting, said the law required this to be stated apart from the gas. Kerosine lighting was only an experiment; it was certainly cheap; and was by no means a bad way of lighting those streets in the outlying districts where the Gas Company would not lay mains. He only regretted that the finances were in such a state that he could not propose a larger grant, but he hoped that next year it would be greater, for it seemed exceedingly hard that the outlying districts like Mahim should not be lighted when they paid lighting rate as well as the districts which were lighted.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

Mr. Crawford said the next estimate was one that, he supposed, would give rise to some little discussion, though not, he hoped, to serious antagonism. The position of the matter was this: Government offered to pay a certain sum of money a year on an estimate, which their officers had framed, for the cost of working the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay. The cost was estimated at Rs. 80,000, and Government offered to pay Rs. 40,000 on condition that the Bench would give the other half. On the other hand, the Bench thought—and he must say he held very strong opinions on the subject himself—that it was just the people who would immediately benefit by this Act should contribute towards the working of it—in fact that the Act should be self-supporting. Government had told them they did not object to the Bench attempting to levy fees, and the committee purposed to try that, but wished that they should in the first instance commence with some grant. They considered that the whole grant should not be made without some experience of the working of the Act, and the probable yield of the fees to be levied, and recommended that Rs. 10,000 should be sanctioned for the first quarter, and that the Commissioner should report in March. Were it found hereafter—which was denied by those who knew the town and had taken the trouble to sound the people whom the fees would affect—that there would be any serious objection to pay fees, then they must apply to the Legislature for authority to levy these fees; but in the meantime they proposed to try to work the Act without such special legislation, and it was believed that with a little tact that might be done. He might mention that the Supreme Government had taken the strongest measures, and written in the strongest terms, and Bombay was the only one of the three presidency towns that had as yet taken no steps in this matter. In Madras and Calcutta the Act was in full force, these Municipalities having voted the whole sum. Here they were more economical and wished the measure to support itself, and he hoped they would succeed. He trusted there would be no opposition to this experiment, and if they succeeded they would soon see results like those in Calcutta and Madras which, without going into particulars, he should recommend any Justice to study for himself. There were many medical gentlemen present who could speak as to the advantages of this Act better than he could, and he hoped they would do so, for the diseases it prevented were imperfectly understood by the masses of the population of Bombay. Mr. Crawford concluded by moving—"That a grant of Rs. 40,000 be made to meet expenses for 1870 to work the Contagious Disease Act; this grant being given with the promise that the Commissioner do not spend more than Rs. 10,000 for the first quarter, and that he report further to the Bench about the 15th of March next."

Mr. Turner seconded the motion.

Before any remarks on the merits, the Chairman remarked that he thought it was scarcely regular to give grants for a quarter in the budget for the year. Mr. Crawford replied that a similar course was pursued with reference to the Health Department grant last year; and Captain Hancock added that it was quite in terms of the Act. It was then agreed to decide whether *any* grant should be made. The last resolution of the Bench on this subject, passed some months ago, we may here mention, was in these terms:—"While recognizing the importance of the Act, and the expediency of its being introduced into Bombay, the Bench regret from no provision having been made in the budget grant, and from the heavy debts pressing on the Municipality, they are at present unable to make any contribution towards the cost of the same."

Mr. Blaney, while expressing his opinion that the Act would be attended with considerable good, remarked that there would be a difficulty in raising fees, and that he did not see how Government could "permit" them to do an illegal act. He had no objection to introduce the Act among the civil population, but he would remark that the Indian Government were far ahead of the home Government in this matter, and that there were many medical men—amongst them Professor Symonds, medical officer of the Privy Council—against it. He believed that it could and ought to be self-supporting in this city, but if they were to collect fees only under toleration, they should have nothing to do with it till there was an Act authorizing the levy of fees.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee concurred. This was Rs. 10,000 for a quarter, or Rs. 40,000 for the year, which they could ill spare at present; he would be loth to sanction any outlay till they had legal advice as to their power to levy fees, and he doubted if this was a legitimate object on which to expend municipal funds.

Dr. Lyon remarked that as they were entitled to spend money for conservancy of the city—the public good and preservation of health—surely this was a legitimate enough object. As to the question of waiting till authority was given for carrying out the Act, he really thought the advantages of proceeding with it were so enormous that there should be no delay—it only required a little experience in the disposition in Bombay to see the necessity for it. It was urgent that it would be absolutely grossly wrong to wait till authority were given for levying fees; and he thought the Bench was bound to carry out the Act though they were saddled with the whole expense.

Captain Robinson thought they should act on the suggestion of the committee—grant the Rs. 10,000 and wait till they saw whether more was necessary.

Dr. Joynt remarked that the discussion seemed to take for granted that this was a glorious act and would do everything for Bombay, but he expressed his own doubts as to its efficiency. It would be years before any good could result.

Captain Hancock remarked that the committee had recommended a grant of only Rs. 10,000, as they had reason to believe the rest could be got in the way pointed out by Mr. Crawford, and did not wish to suggest a large grant, as that generally led to extravagance. He made this remark in reply to Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, who, last year, when four times Rs. 10,000 were Rs. 40,000. The committee were not well aware of that as Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and were willing to recommend a grant of Rs. 40,000 if required.

Mr. Foggo presumed that Mr. Crawford would report before more than Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned.

Mr. Crawford—Oh yes, I can't spend more than Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee then moved the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Mahadoo Narayen Shirgaonkar:—"That it be referred to the legal advisers of the Bench to report whether the Municipality authorized, under the Contagious Diseases Act to impose fees towards making the Act self-supporting and the Bench await the receipt of the report before sanctioning any grant."

The amendment was put to the meeting and lost; and the original proposition was then passed.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS POLICE RATE.

The estimate by the Commissioner under this head had been Rs. 8,163, but the Finance Committee reported as follows:—"Considering that the surplus of the police rate in former years was credited to the municipal fund, the actual net sum by which the municipal fund has benefitted up to date being Rs. 1,50,241-12-11, the committee are of opinion that the whole of the deficiency, after levying police rate at 2 per cent., may fairly be saddled on the municipal fund. This deficiency is estimated at Rs. 76,665, and the committee recommend that this grant be given as a contribution from the municipal fund to the police fund for the year 1870." The deficiency was shown by these figures, estimated arrears for former years Rs. 20,000, assessment for 1870 at 2 per cent. Rs. 2,44,000, Government contribution Rs. 97,314, and Governmental police rate Rs. 10,000, total Rs. 3,71,314. Deduct—estimated arrears on 31st December 1870, Rs. 20,000, and expenditure Rs. 4,27,979, total Rs. 4,47,979—showing a deficiency of Rs. 76,665.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew said that, considering large additions had been made to the income of the Municipality by the addition of house duties, he thought it was hardly fair to the population of Bombay to increase any taxes during the ensuing year, more especially as at the end of this year the municipal fund would owe the police Rs. 1,48,241. Therefore he thought it only fair that the municipal fund should contribute Rs. 76,665 so as to prevent the necessity for raising the police rate. He moved that the grant recommended by the committee be adopted.

This motion was at once passed.

WATER WORKS FUND.

The following grants in connection in the water works were then, on the motion of Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Benn, unanimously sanctioned, as recommended by the Finance Committee:—Vehar water works department, Rs. 75,000; cost of assessment and cost of collection (proportion), Rs. 20,733; Vehar water works establishment, Rs. 1,75,000; construction and repair of buildings, Rs. 1,986; general superintendence, Rs. 4,558; balance of instalment due to Government by the late board, &c, ½th, Rs. 43,750; payment in part of municipal fund debt, Rs. 77,641; total of water works fund, Rs. 3,98,588.

POLICE FUND.

The following grants for police were moved by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. J. Benn, and at once sanctioned:—Police and fire engine charges, Rs. 3,12,691; proportion of cost of assessment and of collection, Rs. 16,068; proportion of general superintendence, Rs. 22,655; total of police fund, Rs. 3,51,314.

LIGHTING FUND.

Mr. Crawford moved that the grant of Rs. 2,47,000 for gas lighting charges, cost of assessment, collection and superintendence be sanctioned. In reply to Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee he said the Bench must be aware that the number of gas lights had not been increased and that they were awaiting the final contract with the Gas Company, which they agreed to reduce the price considerably. The draft contract arrived by last mail and was under consideration by the Finance Committee; and should the reduction in fine be made the number of lights would be increased from 1,800 to 2,400.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Venaykrao Juggonath Sunkersett and passed.

THE HOUSE RATE.

With regard to the house rate the Finance Committee reported—"House rate, Rs. 7,81,718. The Commissioner proposes to fix the house rate at 6¼ per cent. The committee, with the concurrence of the Commissioner, propose to leave it at 6 per cent., and they would increase the Commissioner's estimate of arrears outstanding at close of 1870 to Rs. 35,000, the same as estimated on 31st December 1869. Consequent on these alterations the estimate for yield of house rate must be reduced to Rs. 7,12,355."

On the motion of Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. V. J. Sunkersett, the house rate for 1870 was fixed at 6 per cent.

POWER RATE.

The Finance Committee reported on the house rate —"Police rate (at 2½ per cent.), Rs. 3,10,000. This includes Rs. 5,000 on account of difference in arrears at close of 1869, as compared with the estimated amount of arrears at close of 1870. Deducting this sum and reducing the rate to 2 per cent. as recommended by the committee, the estimate will be reduced to Rs. 2,44,000."

The Justices, on the motion of Mr. Narayen Wassodew, seconded by Mr. Crawford, fixed the rate for the ensuing year at 2 per cent.

THE LIGHTING RATE.

The lighting rate was then fixed at 2 per cent.

THE WATER RATE.

On the motion of Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, it was agreed—"That the water rate be fixed as in former years as follows:—For the Rs. 100, Rs. 5 per cent; for 2nd Rs. 100, Rs. 2½ per cent; for 3rd Rs. 100, Rs. 1¼ per cent; and above, one rupee per thousand gallons, for water supplied through meter.

TOWN DUTIES.

Mr. Crawford said the next item was the town duties, the schedule for which required to be voted every year according to the Act. Now, the only modification proposed in the schedule, and the only one he was sure to which the Bench would be disposed to listen at this early stage of the working of the Act, when they had only five or six months' experience of its working, and knew nothing either of its yield or of its incidence, was the reduction of the duty payable on mowra liquor, which reduction had been recommended to them by the Government on a petition from the mowra dealers. He did not sympathise so entirely with these dealers as Government had done, but the Finance Committee had recommended that the duty on mowra, which is at present 2 annas per gallon, should for 1870 be only 1 anna per gallon. With this modification the schedule would stand as it did last year. He therefore begged to propose—"That the town duties for 1870 be fixed as follows:—Grain of all sorts, per candy, 4 annas; metals, except gold, silver, iron and steel, ½ per cent; wines and spirits, except mowra, per gallon, 2 annas; mowra, per gallon, 1 anna; beer, per gallon, 6 pies; sugar including molasses, jaggree and goor, 1 per cent; ghee, per maund, 8 annas; timber, excluding railway sleepers, 2½ per cent."

Captain Hancock seconded the motion.

Dr. Lyon pointed out that mowra liquor was cheap enough already; a reputed pint of mowra could be purchased for 4 annas, and if they examined that they would find it nearly as strong as brandy.

Captain Hancock said that personally he had no opinion on the matter; the reduction had been made on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Customs.

The Chairman—It was brought before us in this light, that the proof of this spirit was much less than that of European liquors, and therefore that it should not be put on the same footing as wines imported from Europe, and I am rather surprised to hear Mr. Lyon state its great strength. If that is the case I should be inclined to agree with him.

Dr. Lyon said he recollected having sent his hamal to the bazaar to buy a bottle of mowra, which was bought for 4 annas, containing 12 ounces, the reputed pint, and that spirit was nearly as strong as brandy.

The Chairman—Did you test it?

Dr. Lyon—Yes, but I have not the figures here. He then proposed as an amendment—"That looking to the already exceedingly low price of mowra, the words 'mowra per gallon 1 anna,' and the words 'except mowra' be omitted in the proposed scale of town duties."

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew said that considering the great drunkenness which there was in Bombay, he had much pleasure in seconding the amendment.

Mr. Crawford said there were other reasons, than those stated, which had been put forward why the duty should be reduced. It was stated that this mowra also bear certain other heavy duties, which wines and other spirits did not bear.

Mr. G. Foggo said he was very glad to see a motion for the reduction of any of the items of the town duties, and hoped that all the items would be knocked off one by one.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought that if after three months' trial the yield from the town duties, exclusive of the duty on grain, reached to the estimated amount, the Commissioner of Customs, or whoever the proper officer was, should be instructed to desist from levying any duty on grain. Grain was really the food of the poor, and he was sure that if the yield was sufficient from the other items the Bench would relieve the poor from this burden. He implored the Bench not to continue taxing the food of the poor. Mr. Nowrojee put his proposition as an amendment.

The Chairman said he had no doubt many Justices were disposed to agree with Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, but they could not come to a resolution on a contingency. It was always in the power of the Bench in the course of the year to revise its position, but they could not possibly now take into consideration the contingency of what might or might not happen in regard to the revenue. To pass a resolution on a mere contingency would, he thought, be quite out of order.

Mr. Foggo asked that the Municipal Commissioner should use his influence with the Commissioner of Customs to get an account of the yield of the town duties. He himself was disposed to think the yield would be more than it was formerly: and objecting as he did in principle of any such barbarous duties—(Mr. Crawford —oh, oh,)—the Commissioner might laugh at this, but he would call them barbarous—objecting to such duties on principle, he would be glad to see them all got rid of, and would be glad to support any motion for getting rid of the whole or part. He did hope that in any case these town duties would not remain much longer on the budget-sheet of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Crawford said that on the contrary he hoped it would be many a long year before the Bench would so far stultify itself as to throw away a source of revenue, which was only obtained after a three years' fight, and which was so recklessly given up before. But he would point out that the amendment of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was impracticable. Mr. Nowrojee said if the yield from the town duties, excluding grain, came up to the estimate in the first quarter, they should cease levying any duty on grain. Now the estimate of revenue from the town duties was an estimate of the yield for the whole year, and it certainly would not be till towards the end of the year that any approximate idea of the yield of the town duties could be got. The quantity of grain depended on the seasons and various other contingencies which could not be crowded into three or six months; and that being so, it was impossible that the Commissioner of Customs could carry out any such recommendation of the Bench. And there was another reason, that it was only the other day that the Bench by an immense majority—(cries of oh, oh,)—he might say a hopeless majority, of 95 to 17, adopted town duties. The Legislature had only just imposed these duties, and they had had only five months' experience of them and knew nothing of their yield or incidence; was it not therefore hasty—he might almost say somewhat childish—already to interfere with a measure which they had so recently introduced and knew almost nothing of as yet? He quite agreed that at the end of the year they should have had fair time to judge both of the incidence and yield of these duties; and if at that time it appeared feasible to reduce the duty on grain, he would say let it be reduced; and that not because it pressed heavily upon the poor, for that was the greatest nonsense that could be uttered, but simply because it would give them a little popularity, and for no other reason. To show how utterly nonsensical it was to say that four annas on each candy of grain pressed heavily on the poor, he would only ask any one to go into the bazaar, and he would find the price of grain fluctuating ten, fifteen, or twenty rupees per candy in a day; and that being the case what possible effect would four annas per candy have upon the price of grain?

Mr. Foggo said he was not supporting Mr. Nowrojee's amendment, but rather agreed with the Chairman. However, he thought they should have early returns of the yield of these duties from the Commissioner of Customs.

Mr. Crawford said that on 15th January there would be a tabulated statement of the yield of each item of town duties.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee here astonished the Bench by vehemently delivering himself of the following speech:—Mr. Chairman, I disclaim, I disclaim in whatever I do or say, before this Bench, I disclaim being actuated by any unworthy motives—any motive such as that suggested by the Municipal Commissioner—(expressions of astonishment, and a voice—What motive?)—a motive which he has no right to suggest, that I am hunting for popularity. (Oh, oh; and laughter.) That is the second or third time such a motive has been imputed to me, and since the Bench have set their face against personality I hope that in future the Municipal Commissioner will refrain from passing such remarks. It is a personal remark, and he is not at all warranted in making it.

Captain Hancock—I think Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee has mistaken Mr. Crawford's remarks. (Hear, hear.) So far as I understood him, he said he was going in for a little popularity himself.

The Chairman—I certainly did not understand, Mr. Nowrojee, that there was any allusion to you.

Mr. Nowrojee—It admits of that signification, sir. (Laughter.)

Mr. Crawford—Good gracious! I assure you I was not even *thinking* of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. (Laughter.)

The motion and amendment were then put to the vote, and the amendment adopted.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee here rose and left the meeting.

ESTIMATES OF INCOME.

Mr. Crawford—I have now the pleasure of proposing the last vote of the day. It is simply a formal affirmation, or rather acceptance by the Bench, of the estimates of income as revised by the Finance Committee. I beg to propose—"That the estimates of income as revised by the Finance Committee be accepted." I hope it will not be considered out of place if I take an opportunity of expressing, on my own part especially, and also on the part of my colleagues, the very great debt we feel we owe to the gentlemen who have been kind enough to help us on the Finance Committee so long and under such arduous circumstances. In mentioning the Finance Committee, I would especially and notably record our sense of obligation to Captain Hancock, to whose unremitting attention, energy, and practical knowledge and ability we owe it that this year, at this budget meeting, we have been able to present ourselves creditably as I hope, and to look in the future to a very much better state of things than has ever yet existed. With these few remarks, gentlemen, I beg to propose the motion which I have just read.

The Chairman—I have very great pleasure in seconding this proposal, and reviewing generally what we have done in the last few days I wish to make one or two remarks. As to the audit committee, our report I am glad to say has been circulated by the Government of India to all the Municipalities throughout India, and the Government have written to express their approval of it generally, but especially have called attention to a weak point in it, of the weight of which I think it is very requisite we should remind ourselves, which is, that we have no distinct revision in the course of the year of the powers of the Municipality. Because we pass the budget this day, it does not follow that you must go on sleeping for twelve months. It is your duty to keep a watchful eye on the progress of the revenue and expenditure of the year. It is the duty of every one to keep a watchful eye on the finances; and I think we may in our humble position take a lesson from our imperial masters the Government of India, and now wake up from our lethargy to a sense of the responsibility of our position, and I hope the Municipal Commissioner will fix certain days of the year on which he can state, "Up to this time my position is so and so. My revenue is this, and we can go on expending at this rate, or it is your bounden duty to retrench." I think it is our duty to remind the Justices that this must be done if we would preserve our financial position as it should be. (Applause.)

Mr. Crawford—I should just like to say a few words with regard to what Mr. Chapman has said. So far the wish of the Government of India have been anticipated. During the last year, at the end of the first quarter, the half year, and the nine months, the position of the Municipality has been laid before the Bench. The new forms which Mr. Chapman's committee so lately prepared will enable us to show more than we have done before. These new forms will come into use in January, and within a few hours after the close of the day it will be possible for a balance sheet up to the end of the very day to be closed at once, and any Justice can come on any day and know the exact position of the Municipality on the previous day, the forms are so precise, so simple, and at the same time so full of all necessary detail. I need scarcely say that after the ordeal we have passed through, both Mr. Maidment and myself will be very careful to meet the wishes of the Bench in any matters of this kind.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

There being no further business, a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SUIT TO RECOVER SEAMEN'S WAGES.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, Captain Manoel Xavier brought a complaint against Dawood Baba alias Sukoor Dawood, owner of the ship Lady Nyassa for refusing to pay the wages of the crew of the said ship.

Mr. Hore, of the firm of Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared on behalf of the owners of the ship, and stated that sometime since at Gogo, a sea-port town near Surat, a dispute arose as to what sum was due to the captain and crew on account of wages, when the matter in dispute was referred to arbitration and an award subsequently made by the arbitrators, whereby the captain's wages was fixed at the sum of Rs. 427 and the seamen's wages at the sum of Rs. 370. The captain had received the sum awarded to him and passed a receipt for the same, and he now wished to set aside the award and recover more than was awarded to be paid to the seamen for wages—the fact being, as Mr. Hore was informed by his client, that the captain had settled with the crew for a smaller sum than had been awarded for that purpose, and he now wished to recover from his client a larger amount. Moreover, Mr. Hore submitted, the captain had no *locus standi* in this court, for the wording of section 55 of the Merchant Seamen Act was that—"Any seaman or apprentice may sue for any amount of wages due to such seaman or apprentice," and in this case the captain had already been paid, as appeared by his receipt, and had nothing to sue for.

His Worship remarked that the right parties to sue would be the seamen themselves, but as they did not appear the complaint must be dismissed.

Mr. Hore then applied for costs, and stated that under section 102 of the Police Act the magistrate was empowered to award costs, and he thought this was a vexatious complaint, and the only way to prevent another of the kind being brought was to award costs.

His Worship agreeing with Mr. Hore allowed Rs. 34 for costs.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—10TH DECEMBER.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

JAHANGHIER SHAPOORJEE VS. PESTONJEE DADABHOY.

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 980, being the balance on account of goods sold and delivered to defendant from August to October last. Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for plaintiff; the defendant in person. The defendant admitted the debt. A verdict was entered for the plaintiff for the full amount with costs.

JOHN RIGOFULLO VS. TOOKARAM GODAJEE.

The action was to recover Rs. 505, for damages sustained by the plaintiff on account of the defendant having failed to construct a still for him in terms of an agreement dated the 30th June last. Mr. Dulputram appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; and Mr. Wishwanath for the defendant. After the case was partly gone into the plaintiff's pleader elected a nonsuit.—Plaintiff nonsuited and defendant's pleader's costs, Rs. 34, certified.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—10TH DECEMBER

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

BEATING TOM-TOMS.—Soma Thama and Nura Vithoo were charged with beating tom-toms on a public thoroughfare without obtaining a license from the Commissioner of Police, and were fined two rupees each.

ASSAULT.—Bhawoo Pandoo and Eswerda, woman, were charged with assaulting Ruckmee, woman, wife of the first defendant. The Magistrate bound over the defendants in Rs. 100 each to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix for a period of six months.

PASSENGERS FOR AND FROM CALCUTTA.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Mongolia, sailing from Calcutta on the 7th December:—

For Madras—Mr A. P Devecchi and Native male servant.

For Galle—Captain Morgan.

For Gibraltar—Mrs Solly Flood and family.

For Marseilles—Mr James Kennedy, c s; Mr Marewood; Sir Thomas Seton; Mrs De Fabeck and infant; Mr and Mrs Turnbull; and Mr and Mrs Clifford and family.

For Southampton—Colonel Gibbs Rigaud; and Mrs Mackenzie and family.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Meinam, which arrived on the 2nd December:—

From Marseilles—Revd—Verlinders; Revd—Fierens; Revd—Francottis; Revd—Bierme; Mr Ballanff; Mr Frederick; Miss Carbery; and Mr Leckie.

From Galle—Mr Fitzgerald.

From Madras—Mr Day; Mr Davidson; and Mr Atchworth.

A HINDEE ODE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

DEAR SIR,—The following is a fact. An eccentric gentleman in the hills, who preferred mutton to goat but could never get it, was lately heard to apostrophise his Khanasma as follows:—

Mohamed Bhakur,
Bechara chakur,
Toom pisa pákar,
Bazár men jákar,
Ek tookra kákur,*
Wahan se lakár,
Khoob mar khakur,
Chooti páta,

Yours, &c.,

* Hill goat.

SOMETHING UNCOMMON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—As I was riding out this morning to my camp from Agra, I came across a dead donkey. The words of the immortal Sam Weller in *Pickwick* at once flashed across my mind,—"No one has ever seen either a dead donkey or a dead postboy." Have any of your readers seen a dead postboy? I regret much having only seen half the phenomenon described by Sam Weller, who goes on to enunciate his belief that when donkeys and post boys get tired of this world they ride off together to some unknown land of shadows. I fear my donkey got tired of waiting for his postboy, and finding he could not reach the unknown land alone had to give in to Death the King of Shadows here. Anyhow, when the Germans say, *Ich habe geliebt und gelehen*, I can say I have lived and I have seen a dead donkey. Peace be to his ashes.—Yours, PHIZ AND BOZ.

December 4th 1869.

OPIUM SPECULATION IN CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman*, Dec. 7.)

WE understand that after

RUSSELL'S DIARY IN THE EAST.*

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 13.)

Mr. Russell has had an unusual opportunity of writing an interesting book. Though the countries which he visited in his tour in the East are familiar enough, yet it is not often that the Special Correspondent of a newspaper can travel in company with a Prince and Princess of Wales, and can meet a Khedive and a Sultan. We could have wished, however, that Mr. Russell had felt that the more interesting his subject was, the greater call was there for literary skill and labour. We cannot grant him that indulgence which he asks for, nor admit that the interest of his subject is any excuse for its careless treatment. The Princess of Wales, with her usual kindness, will no doubt, as he asks her, "regard with an indulgent eye this record of the interesting tour." The more indulgent, however, that the Princess is, the less should Mr. Russell have made claims upon that indulgence. We at all events will not, as far as we can hinder it, suffer her good nature to be abused, nor forgive a writer for his carelessness merely because he happens to be writing about Royalty itself.

"The narrative of our daily life [he says] will be given without restraint, though I am aware that there is nothing in many of the scenes, or in the course of the tour itself, to warrant minute details, and that it is in the travellers themselves, and in the circumstances surrounding them, rather than in their travels, that whatever interest there is in these pages will be found to centre."

We are quite willing to admit that the tour described in these pages is no ordinary one, and so justifies a minuteness of description which on any other occasion would be quite out of place. Too many visits have been made to the Pyramids and to Constantinople, and too many accounts of them have been published, to lead us in general to look forward with interest to any fresh narrative of the kind. But when an English Prince and his Danish wife become the guests of the rulers of Cairo, and stand together before the tombs of the Pharaohs, there come across the mind such strangely mingled memories that we read with pleasure whatever can be told us about them. Still, interesting as it is to read of the meeting of the Christian and Mahometan princes almost under the shadow of the Pyramids of the Pharaohs, with the thirty centuries once more looking down, we do not know if we care much to learn in some eighty pages how Mr. Russell reached Cairo before he joined the Royal party, or to know that on January 23, 1868, he had one meal at the Hôtel de l'Europe in Alexandria, a second at a railway station, and a third on his arrival at Cairo. We must remember, however, that, though he was not in the company of the Prince, he had at all events a Duke for his companion, and a Duke who, as we are told, did not often allow him to pay his share of the bill. Till the Special Correspondent had actually joined the Prince of Wales, the readers of the *Times* must be content with the best he could give them; and, if he could not write about Royalty itself, it is something at all events to have caught a Scotch Duke. When it is impossible to write about the Prince, it is something to be about a Duke travelling to the Prince; and when there is nothing to write about a Duke travelling to the Prince, it is something to write about Mr. Russell, who is a companion to a Duke travelling to the Prince. And out of him, too, there is some very fair writing to be got. As the letters appeared in the *Times*, every one must have felt that, if he could write so grandly when he himself was his sole theme, there was no saying to what heights he might not soar when once he had got among Khedives, Princes, and Padishahs. Especially do we admire his description of the Mont Cenis route, which he wrote when under the influence of "a haze of neuralgia." His eloquence takes a high flight indeed. "I was aware . . . . . of gazing through a haze of suffering at beautiful landscapes, looking through valleys of agony into vast ravines bedecked with rocks and precipices and tumbling torrents," &c. Can it be the case that, disabled by suffering, he for once availed himself of the kind services of the Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*? We half suspected this till further on we came to passages nearly as grandiose. At Athens, however, our doubts were finally and completely dispelled, and we were forced to admit that the *Daily Telegraph* has a most dangerous rival as we read how the tourists "sauntered on the Palasgic rocks, looked down on the spot where Demosthenes thundered against Philip, and where St. Paul preached of the 'Unknown God,' and admired all that the rage of heathen, Turk, and Christian has left of statuary and temples."

When we get pages and pages of such writing as this, we are not surprised to learn, from a short note prefixed to the volume, that "a chapter on the Nile Basin and on the Suez Canal, from a scientific point of view," by Professor Owen and others, has of necessity been omitted from want of space. We only wonder how space was found for the Prince and Princess of Wales in the midst of all this fine writing; we should not be surprised if on some future Royal tour Mr. Russell were to inform us how much he regretted it, he had, through a pressure of adjectives, been obliged to pass over any account of the Royal personages. Though space cannot be found for Professor Owen's essay, it is gratifying to find that almost two pages can be spared for his performance on a donkey. We, who in our turn, perhaps, might dare associate with a Special Correspondent, if every time the ass on which an English gentleman may happen to be riding begins to kick, an account is not only forthwith sent to the *Times*, but is republished the following season with a dedication to the Princess of Wales. If a certain number of columns may be written, whether anything has occurred or not, we may perhaps be a little indulgent as we skim through our morning paper. But what justification can there be for the republication of such stuff as the following:—

"The animal was bent on teaching the Professor a lesson of its own on the force of the laws of gravitation. It became evident, from a certain oscillating motion, in which Professor's seat on the saddle was the centre and his head the arc of part of a circle, that the lesson was likely to come off, along with the *corpus delicti*, very soon. Genius is fertile in resources, and so is the donkey-boy. The former, in the person of the Professor, called on the latter, and the latter called to his fellows, and in a few seconds a friend appeared with a satrap on each side. He sat his donkey, as it were, on a throne, proudly and securely, his legs pendulous and sweeping the ground, his arms cast round the neck of the two children of Ishmael, one on each side, who preserved his equilibrium as if he were Europa herself."

Mr. Russell and the donkey may possibly know the *laws* of gravitation; Newton, we believe, knew only of the *law*. But here perhaps we are refining too much. Does Mr. Russell, however, know the meaning of the word satrap? Or does he imagine that, when he is describing the East, one Oriental word is as good as another? It may be correct, whenever a gentleman is held up in his seat by a couple of Arabs, to say that he appears with a Persian Viceroy on each side; but we will undertake to say that this is the first time that Ishmael has found himself in the same sentence with Europa, or that an English Professor when riding on a donkey has been described as being on a throne, like a lady on a bull. Our author is not merely on this occasion unfortunate in his Scriptural and classical allusions. When among the ruins of some Egyptian temple, he concludes a magnificent passage by telling us that the temple was dedicated "in the reign of Tiberius, when he was ordering the whole world to be taxed." We presume that Mr. Russell has some indistinct recollection of the second chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, and confuses Augustus and Tiberius. Even if he had been correct in the name, we do not altogether see the aptness of the quotation; for it does not follow that everything that was done in an Emperor's reign was done at the very time when he was ordering the whole world to be taxed. We were prepared, of course, in a tour to Edom, for a considerable number of classical quotations. Hackneyed as our author's quotations are, we should have preferred, however, to have them in their old form. "Quis custodiem custodiet?" may be the latest reading in the East; in the West, however, we should prefer *custodiem* if we *must* improve upon Juvenal.

As soon as our author joins the Royal party, while he is as great as ever with the Pharaohs, and quotes even nearly a whole chapter out of Genesis and another out of Exodus, he does not forget that on his shoulders rest the somewhat humble but meritorious duties of writing the Court Circular. Even though the Prince and Princess have escaped to Cairo, yet the most impertinent curiosity of their future subjects shall be satisfied, and they shall for some months scarcely be allowed to take a meal without some record being made of it. Mr. Russell complains bitterly, and with justice, of a party of Cook's excursionists who tried (but vainly, we are happy to say) to keep up with the course of the illustrious travellers. Does it strike Mr. Russell that snobbishness, like every other vice, grows by indulgence, and that he who publishes and republishes a mass of the most impertinent details does as much as Mr. Cook himself to break in upon the privacy of Royalty? We cannot but think that even one of Mr. Cook's tourists would have been guilty of such a piece of writing as the passage we will now quote:—

"The proper study of mankind is man," particularly if you have good lorgnettes and telescopes. I would be ashamed to say how much more we were interested in watching the progress of the Royal yacht, and in observing those on board of her than in scrutinizing the face of famous places on both sides of the river above Cairo.

"There is the Princess! You can just see her in the saloon on deck! The mounds of old Babylon and the mosque built over the 'Footprints of the Prophet' were on *one* side; on our right towered the Pyramids of Gizeh, and as the steamers of their way against the turbid stream, there rose in sight the Pyramids of Abooseer, Sakkara, and Dashoor; but they could be seen at any time, whilst it was not so certain when we could get a glimpse of the Prince on the Nile, in the abandon of shooting-jacket, knickerbockers, and felt hat."

What! on the flood of the Nile, under the shadow of the Pyramids where his buried dynasties whose very names have almost passed away, is this fulsome flattery to be offered up? While the hearts of the travellers are full as they sail by the desolate places which kings and counsellors of the earth had built for themselves, is this "antic" to step in with his attempts at "infusing them with self and vain conceit?"

The *Diary in the East* is sure to pass through a second edition. We wish that Mr. Russell could remember, if not what his own dignity requires, at least what is due to those with whom he was allowed to travel. His work contains not a little that is interesting; all he has to do is to cut it down from 631 pages to 200 or 300 at the most. Nothing would be easier. In the first place, let him omit all accounts of his dinners and his lunches. Let him strike out whatever he has written about the Princess which would be considered as an impertinence if told of any private gentleman and lady. Let him remember that if nearly two years ago a lady hurt her thumb in mounting her horse, and tears came into her eyes, it is an impertinence to mention it now, and a great impertinence to praise her for not complaining about it. Let him strike out the list he gives over and over again of the guests invited to some dinner, or of the suite waiting at some railway station. Let him omit his own journey from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and remember that what the author of *Vanity Fair* has once described does not require to be told again. And, finally, let him without changing the structure of a single sentence strike out half the nouns and nine-tenths of the adjectives; and we shall then have a work left which may without impertinence be dedicated to the Princess of Wales. Even as it now stands there is not a little in it that is interesting; especially we can praise our author when he gets to his own familiar ground on the Crimea. Omission is all that is required, but unfortunately few authors, and still fewer Special Correspondents, have courage to strike out that which they have with labour put in. We must not conclude without giving one word of praise to the illustrations with which this book is adorned. We have noticed two as being a good deal above the common run; we refer to the views of the Tombs of the Kings and of the Royal Flotilla.

SCOTCH POLITICIANS.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 13.)

A quaint little book, called *The Staggering State of Scots Statesmen*, is extant, and may occasionally be picked up in mouldly bookstalls. It treats of the rise and fall of Scotch politicians from 1550 to 1650. It points out the methods by which they attained to power, the unstable footing on which they maintained it, and it shows that the Scotch statesmen of that period were of a dubious and unsteady character, caring more for themselves than for their country, and not overscrupulous as to means, provided that their own ends were accomplished. It is a gossiping volume, containing some curious anecdotes of our old nobility, and some information about ancient Scotch offices, but it is of no great worth. And yet it throws some light on the national idiosyncrasies; and to those who care to see how history repeats itself it is interesting to observe that, *mutatis mutandis*, the Scotch statesman of the nineteenth century is not a very different animal from his predecessor of the sixteenth. It is an improving study this search after historical parallels. With a view to its encouragement we would direct attention to an article in the present number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, entitled "Scotland in Parliament—the Poor Law Inquiry." It is not often that we are privileged to agree with our venerable contemporary, but his old-fashioned bluntness of speech must always command respect. And on the present occasion, while our respect is unalloyed, our agreement is cordial, and all the more so as he does us the honour to re-echo, in much more telling language, some humble sentiments which we ventured to express three months ago in an article entitled "Scotch Business in Parliament."

The object of the paper in *Blackwood's* is to show that Scotch administrative work is efficiently and economically performed in Scotland, and that the same work would be badly and expensively performed if it were transferred to England; that the recent Parliamentary inquiry into the Scotch Poor-laws has been extravagant and abortive; that the clamour raised last Session by two or three "turbulent and voluble debaters" among the Scotch members, for a Secretary of State, was intemperate and ill-judged; and that Mr. Maclaren, the member for Edinburgh, and Mr. Craufurd, the member for Ayr, are sometimes carried away by a fine sense of public duty to venture on statements in the House of Commons which are not quite in harmony with the facts. *Blackwood* puts it more plainly than this. With a native force of language worthy of his early days he makes play with such expressions as "gross and reckless inaccuracy," "unspeakable unfairness," "this statement is simply untrue," and the like; and he closes a not unimpressive paragraph with the following words addressed to Mr. Craufurd, over which that uncasy politician would do well to ponder:—"There are certain moral and social restraints arising out of a grave sense of responsibility which regulate the intercourse of gentlemen; and much is lost when these are forgotten—a loss for which the appointment of a Scotch Secretary at £2,000 or £4,000 or £5,000 a year will barely compensate."

But, interesting as it might be to follow *Blackwood* in his psychological inquiries into the moral development of possibly aspiring Secretaries, it is of more general importance to consider the object of their machinations. Is the Government entitled to incur the great expense of instituting a new Scotch office because two or three troublesome Scotchmen wish it? Towards the close of last Session Mr. Gladstone indicated that such a scheme was under consideration. In answer to a question asked by Mr. Maclaren on this matter, he said, "it was generally admitted that the business of Scotland has been conducted with great ability and efficiency during many years by the Lord Advocates," but owing to representation made by Scotch members it was proposed to make certain inquiries with a view to the possible appointment of "a Parliamentary officer for the transaction of Scotch business." The principal allegations made by these Scotch members were two—that there is a good deal of administrative business transacted by the Lord Advocate which is not of a legal character, and that there are certain Boards doing important work in Edinburgh which would be better done in London. These allegations can easily be answered; the first by the statement of fact, that nine-tenths of the Lord Advocate's work is purely legal, and that nine-tenths of the Scotch statutes passed in recent years could not have been drawn by any one but a Scotch lawyer, and could not have been conducted through Parliament by any one but the Lord Advocate; the second by the evidence taken by Mr. Craufurd's Poor Law Committee. But these public-spirited Scotchmen do not rest their indictment against the Lord Advocate's office upon allegation alone. They wander off into the field of analogy, and raise the popular cry that there is a Secretary for Ireland, and that Scotland would be much happier and more contented and more prosperous if there were a Secretary for Scotland. To this plea the retort is simple—look on this picture and then on that. There is not a happier corner of Her Majesty's dominions than Scotland, nor an unhappier one than Ireland; and a more contented people does not exist than the inhabitants of Scotland, nor a less contented people than those of Ireland. And what this contented people say, and very justly say, is this. There is not much talent to spare among Scotch members, but what talent does exist is generally to be found in the person of the Lord Advocate. He has gained his position only after a hard and protracted struggle in an open profession which draws to itself the ablest Scotchmen who remain at home. He has given proof of capacity, whereas the ordinary Scotch member has got his seat by no one known in what variety of circumstance. He may be the son of a duke, or the brother of a duke, and owe his seat to family influence. He may be a dissenting shopkeeper, and owe his seat to the influence of his sect. He may be a respectable territorial magnate, and owe his seat to his roll of tenantry. Not one of these contingencies gives proof of capacity. But the successful lawyer owes his position to himself alone, and his seat in Parliament is the reward offered to him by those who are satisfied of his ability. And the result proves that heretofore this confidence has been well placed. The Lord Advocate, whether he be Whig or Tory, has always shown himself the best man of his party in the House among the Scotch members, and there is every reason to suppose that under recent changes the quality of the article produced will certainly not deteriorate.

Passing, however, from the individuals to the office, what possible advantage is to be gained, either by the country or the Government or Parliament, by the institution of a Secretary of State for Scotland? Is he to be a Chief Secretary with £5,000 a year, and a seat in the Cabinet, and a great staff of underlings, running up a bill of some £20,000 a year against the country? It would be a singular act of a parsimonious Government to establish such an office for the administration of the affairs of some three millions of people when the head of that Government admits that they are very ably and efficiently administered without it. London, with about the same population, would demand a Chief Secretary next; and Lancashire with its two million and a-half would demand the same, and even Wales might put in a claim for an Under-Secretary. The Government, no doubt, manufactured an office for Mr. Stansfeld, and that office, or a bit of it, is now held by Mr. W. H. Gladstone, but it does not follow that the Government will do the same for Mr. Maclaren or Mr. Craufurd. Mr. W. H. Gladstone is the son of the Premier, and Mr. Stansfeld is a useful man. It would be a strain upon the imagination to put the Scotch gentlemen into this last category. It might certainly be of advantage to the House of Commons if Sir Robert Anstruther were appointed to some post where responsibility would make him hold his tongue, and save the House from the unceasing flow of his Demosthenic utterances. But even the member for Fife could hardly build so big a castle in the air as a Chief Secretaryship. Is the new officer then to be an understrapper attached to the Home Office on £1,500 a year? The people of Scotland are a simple and long-suffering folk, but the spectacle of their affairs being managed by an upper clerk in the Home Office, instead of by their Lord Advocate, would be rather more than even they could bear. Scotland is fond of her Lord Advocate. His office is one of great antiquity, and of no inconsiderable dignity. It dates from the middle of the fifteenth century, and as early as 1533 the Lord Advocate was one of the Officers of State attached to the Scotch crown, and prior to that date he had always been a member of the Scotch Council. As the Union a Scotch Secretary was appointed, but this office survived only a few years, and the administration of Scotch affairs was again entrusted to the Lord Advocate. And it is not one of those institutions whose chief claim to consideration is antiquity. It can show good cause for its existence, and its enemies can show none for its extinction. Even they do not profess that the work has been badly done, and the people in Scotland are satisfied that it has been well done, and would be unwilling to sanction any change. They have been accustomed to see their Lord Advocate constantly among them, living in their capital six months in the year, and always accessible, either in his office at the Law Courts or in his private residence. He is at hand, and is well known, and, living as he does in Scotland, he can feel the pulse of the country, and knows almost unconsciously how public opinion is drifting. If, instead of this official, a Chief Under-Secretary were appointed, he would know nothing of Scotland. He might be a stereotyped Tory official—Lord Robert Montagu or Lord John Manners, for parties change and the Tories are not extinct—or possibly an English place-seeker who had never crossed the border. In either case he could know nothing of the feeling of the country, and he would either be an easy prey to every clamorous deputation that came from Scotland, or would administer Scotch matters as if the parochial and municipal conditions of Scotland and England were identical.

But the real source of disquietude—the *fons et origo mali*—although it is not admitted is the question of patronage. It is the popular belief north of the Tweed that the Lord Advocate is omnipotent in the disposal of the good things in Scotland. But the fact is that, except the minor legal appointments, he has not the disposal of a single office. The First Lord of the Treasury, or the Home Secretary, is the real patron. The Lord Advocate can recommend, and his recommendations may influence the decision of the patrons, and this is only proper. From the nature of his office, he has a wider field to draw from in the selection of those he recommends than any ordinary member could have. No doubt some questionable or unfortunate selections have been made, and everybody has not been pleased. But so it would be to the end of time, and under any Parliamentary officer who could be appointed. In the meanwhile, so long as Scotland is satisfied, and so long as the work of the country is avowedly well done, it would be a grave mistake in the Government to charge the ratepayers with the expense of a new office on the representation or misrepresentation of two or three noisy and restless politicians.

PARISIAN THEATRICALS.

MM. Meilhac and Halévy, the regular purveyors of poetry to M. Offenbach, deviated from their usual path in the summer of last year, and their comedy, "Fanny Lear," brought out at the Gymnase, was the most successful piece of the day. Lately a similar deviation, with still greater success, has taken place, and "Frou-Frou," the new commedy by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, has been received with applause more unqualified than that which was bestowed on "Fanny Lear." "Frou-frou" is really an onomatopoetic word, the English for which is "rustling," substantively used. Thus "Le frou-frou d'une robe de soie" denotes the "rustling of a silk dress." But by the authors of the comedy the word is employed to specify a type of Parisian society that has not yet been adequately represented. Their "Frou-frou" is a young girl, in a good social position, frivolous to a miracle, capricious in the extreme, but mingling enough of kindliness with her levities to render her an object rather of affection than of disapprobation. The real name of the young lady on whom the significant title has been conferred by her friends is Gilberte, and she is the daughter of M. Brigard, a wealthy old roué, who dyes his hair, and is by no means inclined with Horace to consider the completion of the eighth lustre as the signal for cessation from a life of frivolity and vice. Indeed, without a father, circumstances could hardly be favourable to the proper development of the genus "Frou-frou."

At the beginning of the piece "Frou-frou" is very young. Two suitors aspire to her hand—M. de Sartoris, a gentleman of irreproachable character; and the Comte de Valréas, a libertine, to whom M. Brigard, his frequent associate in a disreputable career, would not willingly entrust the happiness of his child. Gilberte, who does not care seriously for anybody or anything, takes the good that the gods and paternal vigilance have provided, and accepts M. de Sartoris for a husband. The only difficulty has been to induce her to wear the yoke of wedlock at all, light as Parisian manners may have rendered it. But she has an amiable sister, Louise, the good person of a far from good family, who, though she herself secretly loves M. de Sartoris, performs a noble act of self-devotion by pleading his cause with Gilberte who marries him accordingly.

An interval of some years separates the second act from the first. Gilberte, now the wife of M. de Sartoris, is the mother of an infant son; but her naturally frivolous character is not changed, her absorbing object for the moment being an approaching performance of the well-known farce "Indiana and Charlemagne," which is to take place for a charitable purpose, and in which she and the rejected M. de Valréas are to play the principal parts. Her childish delight during the rehearsal of the farce at the house of the Baronne de Cambry, the originator of the entertainment, receives a sudden shock from the arrival of M. de Sartoris with the news that he has been appointed plenipotentiary minister at Carlsruhe, and must therefore quit France. Paris is to Gilberte the only possible world, and in compliance with her entreaties poor M. de Sartoris refuses the appointment. However, if M. de Sartoris stays at home, Father Brigard goes off to the watering-pots in Germany, an actress whom he honours with his patronage, and leaving poor Louise behind. Gilberte entreats the good girl to live under her roof with so much unkindness that Louise ultimately consents.

Installed in her new residence, Louise undertakes the entire management of her sister's house, while Gilberte continues her life of reckless frivolity, and even allows a public festival for M. de Valréas to occupy her mind. Soon, too, she feels that she has placed Louise in a position which she ought not to occupy when there is, and is no longer mistress of her own family. The return of M. Brigard, whose protégée has miserably failed, with the intelligence that he has found an excellent match for Louise, seems, therefore, extremely opportune; but Louise absolutely refuses to marry, declaring that her sister and her little nephew are the sole objects of her solicitude. She is not to be got rid of, so Gilberte, in a frenzy of passion, cries: "Eh bien! ce'st moi qui m'en irai! Mari, enfant, tu m'as tout pris . . . . c'est bien, garde tout." And go she does, to such good purpose that six weeks afterwards we find her at Venice, living dishonourably with the Comte de Valréas. She is followed by her husband, who challenges and mortally wounds the seducer, and she now takes refuge with her father, intending to devote herself to religious and charitable offices. Sinking at last beneath a weight of remorse, she desires once more to see her child, and appears before Louise in the public ball-room entire, looking more like a spectre than a living woman. Disposed to be inexorable, M. de Sartoris, touched by her miserable appearance, pardons her, and her last words are:—"Vous voyez—toujours la même—Frou-frou, pauvre Frou-frou!"

We should not dismiss this piece without recording a *mot* of the Baronne de Cambry, who uses an argument in favour of conjugal fidelity that is at least original. "Voyez-vous, si l'on venait me parler d'aimer sérieusement un autre homme que M. de Cambry, ce serait absolument comme si, après avoir reçu cinquante coups de bâton par devant, on venait me prier d'en recevoir cinquante autres par plaisir!"

M. Dennery, of melodramatic repute, has reappeared as the part author of "Le Dompteur," a five-act drama, which he has written in conjunction with M. Ch. Edmond, and which has been brought out at the Ambigu Comique. This work is of a well-known school. The Marquise de Guernanton, an educated Thérèse, a young girl ignorant of her real parents, and has bequeathed to her all his fortune by a will, which is surreptitiously obtained by the Chevalier Lionel, a kinsman of the deceased, who, moreover, accuses Thérèse of theft. She is transported to Louisiana, and finds among the officers there one Captain Darblay, who would willingly make her his wife, and declares his belief in her innocence. The governor does not share his convictions, and Thérèse is compelled to marry a savage tamer of wild beasts, who has been transported for causing a rival to be torn in pieces by a ferocious tiger. Women in general are hated by this amiable person, and he only consents to marry Thérèse for the sake of revenging himself on Captain Darblay, by whom he thinks he has been insulted. Another unwelcome person appears in the shape of the Chevalier Lionel, who, bringing with him the proof of the poor girl's innocence, proposes to liberate her if she will accept him for a husband. Indignantly repelled, Lionel gives vent to his spite by firing a shot at Darblay, who, borne wounded to the cabin of Mardoche, the beast-tamer, is tended by Thérèse and Marguerite, a ci-divant mistress of the governor, who has been wrongly charged with infanticide, and takes a remarkable interest in the persecuted damsel. Mardoche is jealous of the captain and his evil passions being stimulated by the designing Lionel he is on the point of exterminating the wounded man with a poisoned knife. A look from Thérèse checks him and Darblay is tamed. Ultimately not only is the innocence of Thérèse fully proved, but she turns out to be a daughter of Marguerite and the governor.

M. Jules Claretie, one of the *Collaborateurs* of *Le Figaro*, and the joint author of "La Famille des Gueux," the drama which was a kind of precursor to the "Patrie!" of M. Sardou, has furnished the Théâtre des Menus-Plaisirs with a showy piece in five acts entitled "Raymond Lindly." The action takes place during the old revolution, Raymond, who is the man of the people, being pitted against the Marquis de Lespars, who represents the aristocracy. Both carry on a desperate love-affair to the death, and the concluding tableau shows the marquis stalking nobly to the scaffold, and Raymond at the head of a band of volunteers hastening to the defence of his country.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 12.

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And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are simple, safe and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.
Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.
KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.
The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreable and effective.
TESTIMONIAL.
"Batley, January 26, 1869.
"Sir,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.
"To Mr. Keating, (Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
London." "Witness, B. Whitaker.
Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.
KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.
This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.
Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.
☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.
Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per	Rupee.
On London at 4 months' sight		Is. 11 3/16d.	do.
" 3 do.		Is. 11 9/16d.	do.
" 1 do.		Is. 11 7/16d.	do.
" demand		Is. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.		Is. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris do.		Is. 11 7/16d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		Is. 11 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 29th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
[Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.]
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.
TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869. Manager.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

On 4	do.	1/11 11/16	"
3	do.	1/11 5/8	"
2	do.	1/11 9/16	"
1	do.	1/11 1/2	"
On demand		1/11 7/16	"
On Scotland		1/11 7/16	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/11 7/16	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
Bodies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 24th November, 1869.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.
The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates of Premium and Ships in Harbour.
The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.
Messrs. JAMES HARLEY & Co., London Managers.
The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established rates of Exchange.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.
Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.	Richard M. Barrey, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.	G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Charles Davis, Esq.	John Martin, Esq.
Benjamin Hart Dyke, Esq.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	James Morris, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq.	Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.	

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 16th February 1869.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
PRESIDENT.—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.
DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helm, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliott Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Lionel N. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.
Fire premiums for 1859 ..... £228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,968
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life premiums for 1860 ..... £83,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy